

dependence for co-partnership, and their vague freedom of action for definite special duties. The bodies of the higher plants and animals are composed of countless thousands of such cells, which have undergone great changes of form in order to become fitted for their particular functions. But by this sacrifice of individuality, a new individuality has been created, that of the mass of cells, or organism, as a whole. We may perceive here a fresh illustration of Life's indifference to the means by which it achieves its purposes. Individuality begins with the cell, but pursues its development in cell-masses, the units of which may have lost it.

Below the limits of the sway of reason—below that is to say, the higher classes of the animal kingdom—volition is concerned with little else than the control of movement, and it must have become attenuated almost to extinction in those organisms which have lost the power of moving themselves. Plants, of course, illustrate most typically this sacrifice of activity to convenience. But there are multitudes of animals, notably of the zoophyte class, which are also rooted in the ground. At one stage in their lives, however, these stationary animals—and some portions of all plants—appear to manifest spontaneous movement. This is during their embryonic growth, or in the process of reproduction. The coral zoophyte and the barnacle, during their larval stages,

are free-swimming and active : and the pollen grains of flowers fertilize the ovules by developing a measure of independent activity. So is kept alive the impulse of mobility, which is one of Life's essential features, and is obscured, not extinguished. even by so close an alliance with Matter as ties the organism to the soil.